

IT RESTS WITH
THE PRESIDENTWhether the Cubans Will Be Recognized
as Belligerents or Not.

HE MAY WRITE A MESSAGE

Telling Congress That He Will Not
Change His Attitude.

OTHERS THINK HE WILL SEND OUT SCOUTS

And Learn the Condition of Affairs
in Cuba—Senator Morgan Ill.
Wolcott's Speech.

Washington, April 7.—(Special.)—The Cuban resolutions are in the hands of the president. That is they were delivered to him today, and he sent them over to the state department to take their place on the files along with the Armenian resolutions, which still sleep.

For the present the Cuban ones will sleep also. Mr. Cleveland is not disposed to act upon them for some time. He is disposed not to give offense to Spain, unless there be exceptionally good ground for it, and that good ground is not plain to him just at present.

He Will Not Act, Says a Close Friend.

One who is as near to the president as any man usually gets, and who is a close friend, would not act unless he was furnished with much stronger Cuban evidence than he now has. He has already, indirectly, sent emissaries to report on the condition of affairs on the island, but he is not yet satisfied. He wants the opinion of a man in whose judgment he has confidence, and it is not probable that he will send General Schofield to Havana privately. Certainly he expects to send some one other than those there now, and who have been there, and until he gets all the information he wants he will not act.

He May Write a Special Message.

There is talk to the effect that he will send a special message to congress telling that body that from information at hand he sees no good reason why he should at present change the attitude he has maintained.

Right now Mr. Cleveland is giving more attention to the Turkish situation than to the Cuban one. The probabilities of the sultan excluding all American missionaries from Turkey, regardless of our treaty, will, it is believed, lead to vigorous action on the part of our government.

The sultan is much incensed against us because of the Armenian resolutions, and the state department people are expecting a general expulsion of missionaries from Turkey.

Secretary Olney are having their hands very full in handling the foreign complications. We may be involved in a war yet before the summer is over.

Southern Federal Prison.

Senator Bacon intends to introduce an amendment to the bill for the construction of a federal prison in the south, making an appropriation for the location and purchase of a site for the proposed southern federal prison. He will make it a separate bill, which, when approved by the judiciary committee, will be sent to the appropriations committee as an amendment to the sundry civil bill. It may be put through quickly in this way. Senator Bacon and Colonel Livingston had a consultation on the matter today.

East Mail Appropriation.

The senate today by a vote of 39 to 12 continued the appropriation of \$296,000 annually for fast mails from New York to Atlanta and New Orleans. Senator Vilas fought it, but the senate overwhelmingly repudiated him. The appropriation has already passed the house. The action of the senate today assures it for another year.

The Rome Postmaster's Ship.

Judge Maddox has recommended John M. Vandiver for postmaster at Rome. Quite a fight is being made upon him by other aspirants in Rome, but all indications are that he will be appointed.

Mr. Tate today had a daily mail service established from Roswell to Warsaw, in Milton county.

Colonel Livingston thinks he can pass his bill giving the government exposition building in Atlanta to the fifth regiment for military purposes.

Senator Morgan Ill.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has been very ill for several days. He is suffering largely from overwork, and his condition is alarming to his friends.

Wolcott's Civil Service Reform.

There was quite a civil service reform debate in the senate today while the postoffice bill was up, and Senator Wolcott took occasion to pound Secretary Hoke Smith.

E. W. W.

WOLCOTT HAD THE FLOOR.

HE JUMPED ON THE SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR.

Says Cabinet Officers Should Not Be
Making Political Speeches—Were
Needed in Washington.

Washington, April 7.—Mr. Teller, republican, of Colorado, took the floor today from branches of the American Federation of Labor in various states for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

He said that the members of the branch would not assist any candidate who was not in favor of free coinage, no matter what political party he might belong.

Mr. Butler, populist, of North Carolina, introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, limiting the president's veto power. It proposes that a presidential veto may be overcome by a majority vote. Instead of a two-thirds vote, in both houses, also, that all other resolutions and votes, to which a concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the president, and shall be approved by him before they take effect. It was referred.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being the proposition as to compensation of clerks at postal stations and sub-stations. The proposition involved the question of a consolidation of fourth-class postoffices in the

vicinity of large towns and cities, and the substitution of first-class stations, sub-stations and branch offices.

There was a good deal of politics in the proposition and a lively debate resulted.

Mr. Vilas Explains.

Mr. Vilas, democrat, of Wisconsin, made an explanation of the points at issue. He said that the proposition was a very simple one. It was a mere provision that the postmasters who should be payable out of the appropriation for postmasters' salaries might be paid out of the appropriation for clerks when the offices of such postmasters were discontinued and incorporated with some other office. Mr. Vilas said the advantages of the postal consolidation system were so obvious that no opposition would have been made to it had not the senator from Maryland, Mr. Gorman, unceremoniously bottled and let out the genius of opposition to civil service reform.

"And," he added, "civil service advancement in this country owes its success to the man now at the head of this government. With his firm, steady, undiluted, and honest devotion to it, there would have been, in my judgment, for a long period of time, no great and substantial gain in the development of the cause of civil service reform."

Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, challenged Mr. Vilas to point out any benefit derived from civil service reform.

"If nothing else had been gained," Mr. Allen replied, "than the decency and cleanliness which would result from the administration, that would have been enough to make civil service reform a great triumph. This, however, but a single circumstance of gain. The relief that has been afforded to senators and representatives is of itself a system of great advantage. No one would propose the repeal of that beneficent system."

Didn't Hear Anything New.

Mr. Allen said that he had listened to the senator from Wisconsin, and he would point out something that had been accomplished under the so-called civil service reform; but the senator had only delivered a long and tedious speech on the subject, and he had not heard anything new. He pointed out the absurdities of many of the questions that might be put to postoffice applicants by the civil service examiners, and asked what earthly bearing such questions had on the fitness of somebody to run a little fourth-class postoffice in a village fifteen or twenty miles from a large town. Said he:

"The rule of the people, many of whom will not do service, is to be set aside, ignored and practically disfranchised by the adoption of a silly and nonsensical rule, and by that means the people were to be isolated from their own postoffice."

In the course of a colloquy between Senator Allen and Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Allen, on the subject of civil service, Mr. Allen referred to the fact that Mr. Cleveland had been a civil service examiner, and most efficient administrator of the civil service law. The three men who were named as civil service examiners, of that law were, said Senator Hawley, Dorman B. Eaton and Mr. Roosevelt. He did not think that Mr. Cleveland had had more than a great many good things, derived to be written up very high on that score.

Wolcott Gets After Smith.

Mr. Wolcott, republican, of Colorado, made an earnest civil service speech, in which he said that he did not agree with the civil service law, and he pointed out the corner stone of the republic. He did agree with that senator, however, in denouncing the habit of cabinet officers making speeches in the senate, and he called the attention of the country to that abuse on the part of the cabinet officers of the present administration. The last cabinet officer he had heard of doing it was "barnstorming down in Georgia in favor of gold."

He said that he should have called attention to it earlier had it not been for the fact that that official was better away from the senate than he was as his usual duties were concerned and his performance of them.

"At this point you make," Mr. Hill asked, "that a cabinet officer has no right to make these speeches throughout the country to make a political speech, and that he has no right to make political speeches at all."

"I take it," Mr. Wolcott replied, "that he has no right to make speeches to the country, and that he has no right to make speeches to the country."

"That is," said Mr. Hill, "the point of your speech."

"At this time," replied Mr. Wolcott, "Mr. Hill suggested that it had been the custom of cabinet officers to make speeches to the country, and that was what he was talking about."

It's Quite Different, You See.

Mr. Wolcott, in reply to that suggestion, said that the cabinet officers were also members of the British parliament and were, therefore, entitled to make speeches in public, justifying their action. Therefore, the cabinet officers of the present administration were not making speeches to the country, but were making speeches to the public in regard to the laws of the country.

Mr. Stewart, populist, of Nevada, argued against civil service reform as having a tendency to corrupt the democracy with a consolidated despism.

At the close of the bill, after remarking that the question of civil service reform had nothing more to do with the question of the form of the bill, Mr. Wolcott moved to lay Mr. Wolcott's bill on the table, and the amendment was laid on the table, and the bill, as follows:

The Full Vote.

Nays—Allen, Allison, Bacon, Baker, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Brier, Brown, Butler, Call, Carter, Chubb, Clark, Cockrell, Calton, Daniel, Davis, Faulkner, Gray, Gordon, Gorman, Hale, Harris, Hawley, Hill, Jones, of Arkansas, Lindsay, McMillin, Mitchell, Orestes, Nelson, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Proctor, Pugh, Roush, Sherman, Stewart, Teller, Turpin, Vest, Walden, Warren, White, Wilson—48.

Yea—Vandiver, Gray, Hoar, Lodge, Vilas, Vestmore and Wolcott—2.

Mr. Wolcott's amendment, which was thus defeated, was a provision that when ever a postoffice is consolidated with another postoffice, the salary of the postmaster should be paid out of the appropriation for the postoffice, and not out of the appropriation for the civil service.

The result of the vote was unfavorable to the consolidation of the system of postoffices.

Mr. Pasco offered an amendment that the bill should authorize the establishment or maintenance of any station, postoffice or sub-station beyond the limits of any city or town.

This was adopted—yeas 25, nays 27. The amendment was then taken up, and the senate agreed to the bill, and the bill was passed, and the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

BLOOD SPILLED IN
THE WINDY CITYIt Was a Typical Chicago Election,
Too, It Appears.

THE "BOODLERS" CRIPPLED

And There Will Be No More Veto Over-
riding in Chicago.

A VOTER WOUNDED WHO WOULD LOSE A LEG

While Passing to the Polls He Runs
Upon a Riot—A Bullet Crashes
His Leg.

Chicago, Ill., April 7.—In the elections today for town officers and aldermen, the republicans carried all of the seven towns, by majorities ranging from one to four thousand.

The campaign for aldermen was not strictly on party lines, being more of an effort on the part of the reputable citizens, regardless of politics, tooust the clique which has controlled the council.

Of the thirty-four aldermen elected today only eight are men who were opposed by the municipal voters' league. The remaining twenty-six may be said to fairly represent the respectable element.

Of the old council gang the following twelve were up for election: John Coughlin, Charles Martin, Fred Rhode, E. W. Stanwood, Michael Ryan, M. M. O'Connor, William J. Mahoney, John Powers, John F. Clevin, Daniel Ackerman, Robert Mulcahy, and Cyrus Howell. Of these Coughlin, Martin, Powers, Ackerman, Mulcahy and Howell will return to the council. These six will still have company in the council chamber, as out of the thirty-four present aldermen whose terms do not expire until next year are a number of alleged "boodlers."

The election today will severely cripple them, but yet will leave them with a majority of two or three in the council.

Heretofore they have had a two-thirds majority, which enabled them to pass at will any measure, and the mayor's veto. This they can no longer do.

The people's party did not succeed in electing a single candidate. Of the successful contestants thirteen are democrats, eighteen republicans and three independents.

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colnage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The work of electing delegates was then proceeded with. It was practically agreed by all factions before the convention was held that Senator Cannon should be elected, and nearly the entire vote went to him. The other delegates are United States Senators, and are all of the same party.

Governor Holt's Last Night

WITH THE DAWN HIS BREATH
MAY GO OUT.

One of North Carolina's Most Distinguished Sons Is at the Point
of Death.

Raleigh, N. C., April 7.—Ex-Governor Thomas M. Holt is dying of Bright's disease at his home, Haw River.

A telegram from a member of his family says he is not expected to live through the night.

General Holt was born at Haw River in 1811 and devoted nearly all his life to the manufacture of cotton goods. He is owner of the large cotton mill and he and his wife are the wealthiest men in the state and also one of its largest farmers. He has repeatedly served in the legislature and is now a speaker of the house. He was elected lieutenant governor and upon the death of Governor Holden he became governor and served two years. For twelve years he was president of the North Carolina railway and for eight years president of the North Carolina Agricultural Society.

THEY HAVE THE MEASLES.

LITTLE ESTHER CLEVELAND HAS
DEVELOPED A CASE

And President Cleveland and His
Household Are Quarantined.

Washington, April 7.—President Cleveland and his family are quarantined at the White House, because of the measles which have been developed by his daughter, Little Esther.

The little one of Newnan put on her best smiles of greeting and made it pleasant for both speakers. The warehouse near the railroad was fitted up for the debate and provided with a platform large enough to accommodate a hundred chairs.

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NO DISPLAY OF
TEMPER THEREThe Joint Debate at Newnan Yesterday
Passed Off Serenely.

BOTH SPEAKERS APPLAUDED

Judge Crisp's Argument Created the
Most Enthusiasm.

COWETA COUNTY FAVORS FREE COINAGE

The Sentiment in Coweta County Is
Strong for Silver—Nearly 4,000
People Heard the Debate.

Newnan, Ga., April 7.—(Special Staff Correspondence.)—Instead of losing his temper in the joint debate at Newnan yesterday, as those who heard him at the tabernacle last week feared he might do, Secretary Smith preserved the composure of a statesman while replying to the speech of Judge Crisp, and those who expected to see a violent eruption were disappointed.

Both speakers preserved the genial good humor peculiar to each of them. No rhetorical flights were made and the rules of courtesy were rigidly observed. Both speakers were given a respectful hearing and the audience was one of the largest that ever assembled in Coweta county.

Judge Crisp, however, received the lion's share of enthusiasm. Long before he entered the warehouse in which the speaking contest was to be held, a large crowd of people were in the majority. The ratio of his supporters, according to various estimates, was somewhere in the neighborhood of ten to one. Goldbugs were scarce on the streets, only a small number making themselves conspicuous.

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Chamberlin-Johnson

ATLANTA, Wednesday, 20.

United States Govern to
Weather Bureau's Forecast ,
today: Fair and warmer.

Giving Satisfaction If you are not satisfied, then we are not satisfied until you are satisfied. This statement embodies a principle which binds of iteration in one or another form of advertising has become one of the unwritten laws of our business. Fact is advertising is a law-giver as well as a trade-bringer. By our advertising methods we are wiping out all the false and obsolete trade notions, and developing modern merchandising into a beautiful unerring system of economies.

Dress Goods

A marvel-spread of weave wonders The April Dress Goods show is richer than ever. Looms have produced bright, light Fabrics lovelier and daintier than you ever imagined and prices lean ripely your way. Here's a finger-long list of All-wool Silk-and-wool, and Mohair-and-wool Novelties that welcome you charmingly at 50c to \$2.25 the yard. You may choose with closed eyes and not make a mistake.

Imported Fancy Homespun
Imported Bourgeois Chevrons
English Tweed Suitings
Mohair Novelty Suitings
All-wool Scotch Cheviot
Tweed Pin Checks
Figured Vignoraux
Snowflake Knickerbockers
Costume Suitings
Bonche Stripes and Plaids
Domestic Suitings
Iridescent Epitule Corda
Imported Heather Mixtures
Partridge Melanges
Mohair Mozambiques
Glamme Broche
Plaisly Brocades
Boursoulle Crepons
Frisse Crepons

The Dress Goods department literally abounds with beauty and value. It is daily be-praised and be-lauded by disinterested people. The sales have been enormous—and they are still growing. That's the final proof of its excellence.

Carpets It's the strong, powerful, all-the-time vim of our Carpet business that makes it far and away beyond the reach of longest-armed competition. Ceaseless, vigilant, restless striving and endeavoring lifted this Carpet store high above the round-town level of mediocrity. One item is as good as ten to show the character of our offerings.

Bigelow & Lowell's genuine Body Brussels, made delivered, lined and laid, usual price \$1.25; our price, as long as the present lot lasts 98c

We can't warrant the foregoing quotation to hold good longer than the Carpets we now own are here. When we buy again we'll probably have to pay more. You'd better Carpet that room with Body Brussels without delay. You'll save enough to add a handsome Rug. If your taste suggests


Extra Supers Axminsters
Ingrains Wiltons
Tapestries Moquettes

We are completely ready for you with an assortment and at prices that are positively unparalleled.

Silk Underskirts

Women's Underskirts made out of the handsome Rustle Silks. The frill-trim of these garments seems to linger after the wearer has passed. Like the perfume of violets that clings and clings after the vase is shattered. They come in Glace, Illuminated, Changeable and Chameleon Taffetas, plain and fancy effects, correct lengths and widths and generously ruffled—\$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00.

PEOPLE HAVE
DYSPEPSIA
because their stomachs lack the digestive acids (Hydro chloric and lactic) and a sufficient amount of gastric juice and pepsin.



Stuart's
Dyspepsia Tablets

are prepared solely for stomach troubles and cure dyspepsia and indigestion by supplying what nature fails to do. They increase the flow of gastric juice, they supply the digestive acids and pepsin, are safe, most natural cure for indigestion, sour stomach, headaches, constipation and stomach troubles.

Full sized packages 50c. at Druggists or from
STUART CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

MAJOR COUNTIES

Fall Into Line and Consolidate Primary Action.

TO SPEAK ON THE SENATORSHIP

It Was a Field Day in Politics and the People Won.

THE SIXTH OF JUNE THE DAY

When the Democrats of the State Will Express Their Wishes.

AN ALMOST UNBROKEN LIST OF COUNTIES

The Unanimity of Expression Means That All Georgia Will Join Democratic Rallies Yesterday.

The people of Georgia will express their choice for United States senator at the ballot box.

If there was any doubt that the great majority of the counties would act upon the suggestion made by Judge Crisp some time ago, that doubt was eliminated yesterday.

Consolidation of party action is the sentiment of the people. That was clearly manifested by the action of the county committees yesterday, the great majority of them favoring an expression by the people on all offices, this to be given at the primaries of June 6th, when delegates to the state convention will be chosen.

Habersham and Calhoun, Jasper and Henry, Carroll and Pike, Wilkes and Newton, Elbert and Jefferson, DeKalb and Macon, and Gordon all declare for the senatorial primary on June 6th. Clarke, Hall and Hart provide for all other action on the 6th. Hart said nothing about the senatorship; Clarke was the only county in which the proposition for a senatorial primary on June 6th was directly defeated, but there the committee decided on a vote on this question later.

DeKalb and Talbot postponed action until a later date. Laurens decided on a county convention.

In fourteen counties there was a direct test on the question of allowing the people to vote for United States senator at the same time that they vote for party nominees. Thirteen of the committees gave a favorable verdict on the proposition; the fourteenth, as explained, endorsed the idea of primary expression, but fixed a later date.

The details of the action in the several counties are given in The Constitution's special.

FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Committees Believe in Letting Them Express Their Choice.

Elberton, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—Elbert's democracy met in a representative free today in mass meeting. Hon. E. B. Tate was made chairman and Z. B. Rogers secretary.

A resolution favoring the free and unlimited coining of silver at a rate of 16 to 1 was adopted practically unanimously.

A primary was ordered for June 6th for delegates to state congressional and state senatorial conventions, and for United States senator and all county officers and members of legislature.

A new executive committee was appointed with Mr. E. A. Cason chairman and Z. B. Rogers secretary.

Dooly Is in Line.

Vienna, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of Dooly met here today, Chairman Coney presiding.

A primary was ordered to be held in each of the thirteen districts of the county on June 6th for delegates to the state convention. At the same time the people are to vote directly for their choice for congressman, state senator, two representatives, county officers and United States senator. After consideration of the returns the county executive committee is to appoint delegates in accordance with the expressed choice of the people.

The action was practically unanimous there being only one dissenting vote.

Carroll Is Practically Unanimous.

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The meeting elected twenty members of the executive committee.

People and Committee Are Together.

Clarksville, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—A mass meeting of the democrats of Habersham county was held at the courthouse in Clarksville today for the purpose of electing an executive committee for the county. The meeting was well attended and quite

an enthusiastic meeting was had. A new committee was elected.

A resolution requesting the new executive committee to order a primary on the 6th of June, according to the terms of the resolution of the state executive committee, was passed and a resolution that at the same time was also held for county officers, and at the same primary the voters express their choice for United States senator and for representative from the ninth congressional district in the fifty-fifth congress.

Colonel James W. Robertson made a stirring speech.

After the meeting adjourned the new executive committee met and organized by electing Charles L. Bass chairman, George P. Erwin secretary. A primary was called for June 6th for every office in accordance with the resolutions adopted in the mass meeting.

Old Wilkes Right in Front.
Washington, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—A meeting of the democratic executive committee was held here today at 11 o'clock. Resolutions were passed ordering a primary to be held on the 6th of June for the election of delegates to the convention to nominate state and county officers and members of congress from the eighth district. It was also resolved that at said primary the voters shall have written or printed on their ballots the name of a candidate for the United States senate from Georgia, and that the two members of the legislature from Wilkes county are hereby instructed to cast their votes for United States senator for the individual receiving the highest number of votes at said primary.

Democratic Love Feast.
After transacting all business necessary the meeting was turned into a democratic mass meeting. A large number of the representative men of Wilkes county were present and many rousing speeches were made favoring the free coining of silver and advocating the election of men who were true and tried friends of silver.

Hon. W. M. Howard will undoubtedly carry this county, if today's meeting is at all indicative of the way the people stand on the money question. Fully three-fourths of those present unhesitatingly proclaimed themselves as supporters of Mr. Howard, believing him to be a man of unquestioned ability, a strong advocate of the free coining of silver who would stand by his convictions and endeavor to the best of his ability to carry out the will of those who sent him to congress.

Old Wilkes county is not backward in expressing her choice for silver restoration.

Newton Right in Line.
Covington, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee met here this morning for the purpose of selecting a new committee for the approaching campaign.

After the election of a new committee Hon. L. L. Middlebrooks introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, 1. That at the democratic primary a candidate for the house of representatives from Newton county be nominated."

"2. That the voters may also vote for their choice for United States senator, and the person receiving the majority of the votes cast at such primary for United States senator shall be the choice of the democracy of Newton county for such office, and such vote shall be considered as instructing the senator from the twenty-seventh senatorial district and the representative from Newton county to cast their votes in the general assembly for the person so endorsed."

The executive committee has held no meeting, but there is little doubt that county officers, the United States senator and delegates to the state convention will all be named at the primary on the 6th of June.

A large majority of the voters at this meeting was decidedly in favor of free coining.

Henry Is an Early Bird.
McDonough, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—The Henry county democratic executive committee met here today to arrange for a primary of the party. The day named for the primary is May 2d. At that time the democratic party will name its candidates for county officers and for state senatorial conventions, and for United States senator and all county officers and members of legislature.

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Thus the democrats of Jasper will have but one primary to vote.

The action of the committee brings into prominence the congressional race. Judge Lawson is very clearly not in it in this county. Since Judge Howard's speech here it is generally conceded that he will carry the county.

Calhoun County for Crisp.
Arlington, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of Calhoun county today passed resolutions to submit the United States senatorship to the vote of the people in connection with the state primary June 6th; also to nominate a representative in the legislature.

The gold standard people wanted to postpone until October, but they cut a small figure in the meeting. Calhoun is almost solid for Crisp and free coinage.

Gordon County All One Way.
Calhoun, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—The county democratic executive committee met at the courthouse today. The meeting was well attended. Colonel P. S. Starr resigned as chairman and Colonel P. A. Cantrell was elected to succeed him and J. G. B. Erwin, Jr., was elected secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, That a primary election be held on Saturday, June 6th, for the nomination of a senator for the forty-third senatorial district, composed of Gordon, Whitfield and Murray counties, and for the nomination of candidates for the legislature and all county officers to be elected on October 7, 1898."

"Resolved, That at the said primary at the same ballot the democratic voters of Gordon county shall express their choice for United States senator to be elected by the next general assembly."

Macon County Candidates.
Oglethorpe, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of Macon county met today at the courthouse here, pursuant to the call of Chairman Murray.

The meeting was harmonious and resolutions were unanimously adopted ordering a primary election to be held on June 6th for county officers and delegates to the Macon convention.

It was also ordered that at the same primary the democrats should express their choice for United States senator.

All democrats will be entitled to vote who are legally qualified otherwise except as to registration. A mass meeting was held prior to the primary at the democratic committee. The democrats of Macon county will be heard in no uncertain terms.

Jefferson Consolidates All Action.
Louisville, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—Pursuant to the call of Judge G. W. Warren, chairman of the county democratic executive committee, the committee met today in the courthouse here and after some discussion ordered a primary election to be held on June 6th for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention in Macon June 20th and also delegates to the senatorial convention of this district; also to nominate candidates for the legislature and to elect a new executive committee for this county.

It was also ordered that a vote be taken at the primary to express their preference for United States senator. A majority of the members of the committee present today were in favor of free coinage.

Hart Endorses McCurry.
Hartsville, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—In pursuance of a call issued by the democratic executive committee of Hart county, a large mass meeting assembled at the courthouse today for the purpose of electing an executive committee and to transact all business as might come before the convention.

Professor S. M. Bibo was elected chairman and S. M. Richardson secretary of the convention.

A resolution was adopted requesting the executive committee to order a primary election to be held on the 6th of June for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention to convene June 23, 1898; also for the purpose of electing five delegates from each militia district to assemble at the courthouse on the 10th day of June, 1898, for the purpose of nominating state senator, representatives and county officers; and to elect three delegates from each militia district to meet at Dublin on the 10th of June, who will select two delegates to the state convention.

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Watch Your Dates.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 8, 1896.

Justice to the Dead.

Secretary Smith has been quoting from a speech made by Hon. Benjamin H. Hill in opposition to the free coinage of silver. The quotation used by Secretary Smith does rank injustice to Mr. Hill among those who do not remember his attitude at that time.

While it is true that Mr. Hill opposed the free coinage of silver, nevertheless, we are convinced that his attitude as expressed in the very speech from which the secretary quotes would have brought him into line with the democratic party on this question if he could have lived to see how the whole programme of silver demonetization and currency contraction has been carried out for the sole benefit of the bondholders—the very element whose pretensions he denounced in the speech.

In this country, the whole scheme of silver demonetization and currency contraction has had for its object the enhancement of the value of the securities in the hands of the bondholders. Whether Mr. Hill saw this fact at the time, we do not know; but he would have seen it if his life had been spared, and to-day he would have been found, as he was always found when the emergency arose, battling in behalf of the interests of the people.

The truth is that even in the speech from which the secretary quotes, Mr. Hill demonstrates that he was as far from the position which Secretary Smith now occupies as the secretary is from true democratic principles. In that speech Senator Hill, as if he had received some hint of the purpose of silver demonetization, utterly discredited the claim of the gold standard men that the government bonds are payable in gold. So that it may be said of him that his attitude as an opponent of free coinage was far more unpleasant to the element that was behind it than it was to the democrats who knew the high character of his patriotism.

He was opposed to free coinage on a technicality. The facts in regard to the disastrous results of gold monometallism had not then been made as plain as they are today. But he was opposed to paying the bonds in gold on principle. In another place we print what he said in opposition to the contention that the bonds are payable in gold; and as these eloquent and unanswerable remarks appear in the same speech from which Secretary Smith quotes, we suggest, in perfect fairness to his hearers and in justice to the memory of Mr. Hill, that the secretary quote what is said about paying the bonds in silver.

The secretary is in favor of paying the bonds in gold. There was no other motive for the demonetization of silver, and no man who now objects to the restoration of silver can possibly agree to the proposition that the bonds are payable in dollars containing 412½ grains of silver. In garbling the speech of Mr. Hill, Secretary Smith leaves the people of Georgia to infer that the man whom they trusted with high offices was in favor of the whole rascally programme of silver demonetization. This is to cast a foul blot on his memory, and it is due to him that his position be fully and clearly stated.

We suggest, therefore, that Secretary Smith, when he quotes Mr. Hill in opposition to free coinage, should clear his memory of the suspicion that he favored the schemes of the gold contractionists. We have placed Mr. Hill's protest against that scheme in convenient shape so that the secretary will have no trouble in handling it with his other documents.

Chevalier and Secretary Smith.

Secretary Smith seems to be running his head against some very hard facts in the course of his debates, especially in relation to the condition of things in France. He seems to quote only French gold monometallists, who mistake slight fluctuations in exchange for a divergence in the parity of the metals, he

quotes Michel Chevalier, a French banker, who wrote a book in favor of the demonetization of gold at a time when the mines of California were coming into the money famine that had been experienced prior to 1850. He tries to prove from Chevalier's statements that there was a variation in the value of the two metals as the result of the gold discoveries.

All this is very well as far as it goes, but why doesn't Secretary Smith inform his Georgia audiences why Chevalier wrote his book, so that they might get at the man's point of view? The reason is plain. Chevalier was a banker and he was opposed to the rise in prices consequent upon the large additions that California and Australia were making to the available supply of that metal. Chevalier cried out then, as the bondholders now cry, for "sound" money, for an "honest" dollar. Gold was coming into the markets in large quantities, the Chevalier demanded that the French bonds be paid in silver. To make that more effectual, he also demanded the demonetization of silver. He declared that silver had always been the money of France, and that when people bought bonds of the government they supposed they were buying bonds payable in silver. This is much the same argument that is employed by interested parties in this country today with respect to the single gold standard.

Chevalier wanted gold demonetized in the interest of the bondholders, and he tried his best to show that France had always been on a silver basis. But his scheme failed to work. The government refused to demonetize gold. It worked in Germany, however, and gold was demonetized.

Why doesn't Secretary Smith face the music and bring out the facts? Why talk about Chevalier, the great French authority, to the honest voters of Georgia without telling who he was and what he tried to do?

We are able to patch out Secretary Smith's misinformation with some facts that ought to be of unusual interest to the people of Georgia. Chevalier was a member of the council of state of Napoleon III. After gold discoveries in California and Australia, he imagined that he foresaw great evils to follow from this flood of depreciated money flowing into Europe. So he sat him down and wrote a book—the book from which Secretary Smith is quoting—on "The Probable Fall in the Value of Gold."

Did he write in behalf of the workers—the merchants, business men and the manufacturers? Was he afraid these classes would be hurt by depreciated money? Let us see what he says: "If we would particularize the persons who will be more or less deeply affected by the fall of gold we have only to select those whose income will not find itself augmented naturally by a self-adjusting process, in exact proportion to the fall, and by the very fact of the fall, in gold."

Now, was Chevalier weeping over the wretchedness of the business men, the farmers, the workers, the wage-earners? Not by any means. He goes on: "The national creditor—the bondholders—is the characteristic type of this class of sufferers." He was weeping in behalf of the bondholding class. He goes on: "All those persons whose incomes, expressed in monetary units, remain the same, would be injured by the change to the extent of half their incomes. All other things being equal." He thought at that time that the value of gold would fall one-half—in other words, that prices would be doubled, but no such thing happened. Prices rose, and the people had a renewal of prosperity, but the two metals retained their relations to each other in France.

But Chevalier didn't know that his forecast would prove false. He was wrong in the result of the forecast. He went on to say: "All commodities excepting gold," which he said was growing cheap, "and every kind of property excepting that of which the income is, from the present, fixed, as is the case with government funds, ought from the moment that the monetary crisis is terminated, to have attained in a gold currency double the price which they attained in silver." He was wrong in that, too.

His argument was that if gold fell in value one-half, prices of commodities and property would be doubled. He admits that gold can rise or fall in value, and the converse of his argument shows that a rise in the value of gold makes itself felt in the decline of property values and prices. He admits that a decline in the value of gold would benefit the wealthy except bondholders and the few who have fixed incomes. Consequently a rise in the value of gold, such as this country has experienced during the past twenty years, hurts every interest except that of the bondholders and of those who have fixed incomes.

But how was it to be with the wages of workingmen? Chevalier proceeds: "It will be the same eventually with the wages of labor—that is to say, wages would double if the value of gold declined one-half."—and with all personal service, whether rendered in the factory or on the farm or from the liberal professions?

Now, as Secretary Smith regards Chevalier as an authority, why should he not give those who gather to hear the financial debate an opportunity to hear what the French writer says about the decline in the value of gold—that is to say, in its purchasing power—and the benefits to be derived from it by the public at large? Let the secretary deal fairly with his audiences in this matter. Chevalier was a silver monometallist and he wrote his book avowedly in the interest of the French bondholders.

McKinley and the Currency.

In one of his recent financial fulminations, which are issued periodically from his brokerage house in New York, Mr. Henry C. Clevins states that the "outlook" is better on account of the fact that the trend of republican expression, as indicated by the declarations of recent state conventions in the east, is clearly in favor of the single gold standard.

Mr. Clevins does not know what he is talking about, and it is more than probable that he does not believe what he says in this inference. In the nomination of republican candidate for the president, the east will play but little part this year. The New England states all for Reed, and the middle

forty of the delegates from the middle states will be for Morton and Quay. It is not likely that McKinley will receive 10 per cent of the votes of the delegates from the states north of Pennsylvania, and the attitude of these states in the republican convention concerning the platform adopted will probably play a little part in shaping the expression of the convention on the financial question as it will in the selection of the candidate of the party.

That McKinley will be nominated at the St. Louis convention there appears now to be no doubt. The delegates from the middle and far western states and from the south are overwhelmingly for him, and it begins to look as if he will have a decided majority of the full convention on the first ballot. But even should this strength fail to materialize, it will do so after a few complimentary expressions for "favorite sons."

If, therefore, there is any significance in the action of republican conventions which have recently spoken, it is clear that more important should be attached to those which have declared for McKinley than to those of the Reed-Morton-Platt-Quay procession which is now marching to the tune of "anybody to beat McKinley." And the McKinley states are, as a general thing, straddling the financial question, not daring to take the single gold standard. Ohio sets the pace, having adopted a platform which is for free coinage in Colorado and the single gold standard in Massachusetts.

As to McKinley's personal attitude, an editorial from The Cincinnati Enquirer, reproduced elsewhere on this page, throws interesting light on the subject.

A Business Matter.

The city council in its meeting yesterday afternoon accepted the proposition of the Messrs. Venable, the details of which have been published in The Constitution. Under the terms of the contract it is proposed that the city be provided with offices in the new ten-story building to be erected on the corner of Marietta and Forsyth streets. The quarters thus furnished will contain a surface of about 40,000 square feet—occupying four full floors with most of the basement of the building.

In proportion to the space occupied the rental to be paid by the city will be less than that paid by the tenants of any of the great office buildings of the city, it being but 30 cents per square foot per year. In the Equitable building the rental ranges from 75 cents to \$1.50 per square foot, and in other of the better class of office buildings a dollar or more is paid. The city's rental is approximately the same. There is probably not an office building in the south where the rental is anything like as low as that under the contract proposed in the new Venable building.

The whole city is interested in the building of the new ten-story structure of which so much has been said of late. We do not mean by this to say that the city of Atlanta should be taxed a dollar to assist in the erection of this building, or any other private building, but when, under the terms of the contract offered it is so clear that the city can be provided with comfortable and spacious quarters, unsurpassed by any other city in the country, and at a net rental which will amount to less than the cost of erecting a building of the same size, it is simply a matter of business for the city to close the trade.

The aldermanic board will meet on Thursday, and it is probable that the action of the council will receive its unanimous approval. After that the measure goes to Mayor King, who will, no doubt, approve it. The city of Atlanta should be taxed a dollar to assist in the erection of this building, or any other private building, but when, under the terms of the contract offered it is so clear that the city can be provided with comfortable and spacious quarters, unsurpassed by any other city in the country, and at a net rental which will amount to less than the cost of erecting a building of the same size, it is simply a matter of business for the city to close the trade.

The contract with the Messrs. Venable covers a period of ten years. The fact that the terms agreed upon met with the approval of a special committee with such an astute financier as Mr. H. T. Inman as chairman, is sufficient evidence that the proposition was carefully analyzed, and that the contract offered is one which, from a business standpoint, is highly satisfactory to the city.

The Beam in the Eye.

From out the confines of culture—beneath the very shadow of the Bunker Hill monument, comes a story truly distressing.

In a regulation prize fight in Massachusetts a young man was struck a blow which resulted in his death. The death of a young man is, of course, distressing under all circumstances, but under such circumstances as these it is truly distressing because of the revelation which it makes to the outside world.

During the past dozen or more years we have frequently been presented with the spectacle of "holier-than-thou" New England, and especially that part of it which is circumscribed by the municipal lines of the so-called hub of the universe, lifting her hands in holy horror at the suggestions of prize fights, glove fights or ring contests, under whatever name, in the southern states. The moralists of the city of baked beans and universal erudition have grown so used to talking of the "brutal south," the "horrid south," because some of their plug uglies wanted to fight in the south, and that they have begun to believe all that they said. The projected meetings of the gentlemanly representatives of the so-called manly art of self-defense from dear old Boston and from New York, San Francisco and from London, which were widely advertised by the sports interested—these also almost without exception from the north—have been turned and twisted by the moralists of the press into such shape as to create the impression that the southern states had a monopoly of rowdiness, while such a thing as a prize fight or ring contest was impossible in the north.

What are the facts? The story which comes from South Lawrence, Mass., where Arthur Bradley was killed in a regulation ring contest by Richard Ingram, shows how it is in Boston and its immediate vicinity. Regularly, come stories from Long Island, a part of New York, all intents and purposes, which show that right under the eye of the holy Mr. Roosevelt contests of the same character are of weekly and almost daily occurrence, and that, too, without

any effort on the part of the upholders of the law to intervene.

All of which shows what inalienable rights to dictate in the matter of morals to the rest of the world Boston and New York possess.

It is not about time for these self-conscious moralists to open their eyes to the conditions which they are right around them, and to begin doing a little missionary work at home? Of course, they are not blind; and if they were honest in their efforts to reform the world, they should give some proper attention to prevent such happenings right in their midst.

Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Gibson.

Some of the newspaper reports which came from Washington concerning the Gibson-Reed episode have done the Congressman Bartlett, of Georgia, a grave injustice.

These reports indicated that Mr. Bartlett secured in some surreptitious manner a circular issued by Congressman Gibson, of the Knoxville district, to his constituents, and that he was a party to those circulars being used by Mr. Sulzer, of New York, in the debatement of the facts of the case resulted in a lively controversy between that gentleman and Mr. Gibson, one result of which is the arrest on a charge of libel of Mr. Rule, the well-known Knoxville newspaper man.

On last Friday Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, arose to a question of privilege and explained how he came by the letter in a perfectly legitimate way. He stated that he had been charged by Mr. Gibson with sending out this circular under his congressional frank, nor had he had any hand in the use of the circular by Mr. Sulzer.

The following, extracted from the Congressional Record of Saturday, April 4th, shows that Mr. Gibson bore him out in this statement:

Mr. Gibson.—Mr. Speaker, all I wish to say is that I am satisfied from an investigation of the facts of the case that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Bartlett) obtained that circular with the consent of the printer; and any implication to the contrary made by Mr. Sulzer, I herewith make I am glad to withdraw. I am also glad to learn from the gentleman from Georgia that he did not state to the committee that he was sending that circular under my congressional frank. I wish only to add that hereafter when the gentleman from Georgia makes a statement that character, he be a little more careful of it when he is within reach of the gentleman from New York (laughter). Mr. Bartlett.—I herewith make the remarks just made by the gentleman; but I understand him to withdraw any statement that he has made to the house or elsewhere reflecting upon me or implying that I got that circular improperly.

Mr. Gibson.—I withdraw anything whatever that reflects upon the gentleman; I am glad to do so.

Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia.—That is perfectly satisfactory. In the statement which he sent to a Knoxville paper, Mr. Rule, who is Mr. Gibson's private secretary, charged that Mr. Bartlett, of New York, had "purloined" the circular and the newspaper publication referred to made it appear as if it were merely a mistake in the identity of the Bartlett, and that Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, had secured the letter in the manner indicated. As will be seen from the extract from The Congressional Record, the congressman from the sixth Georgia district was done a great injustice.

The Hoped for in Photography.

In view of the recent developments of the Roentgen discovery in photography, the scientists of the world have turned their attention to the possibilities of photography in another line, that is, toward reproducing color in photographs.

There have been some developments, but all of them are unsatisfactory, and so far as practical results go the reproduction of color by photography is as far off as ever. We are told that the Japanese artists are able by some process to discover in an ordinary photograph the different shades of color in the original, and they have done some remarkable work in reproducing these colors by oils and water colors, but this is not by any means the desired end.

In the age of discovery, when everything seems within close reach of us, it is easy to believe that photography of color will be brought about in a very short time. It is a matter to which scientists and the great army of amateur photographers may with hope of profit turn their attention. The amateurs have already done a magnificent work in lifting photography from the plane of a mere mechanical art, and to them we naturally look for the further developments which are sure to come. The field is a large one, and here is the opportunity for some one to earn fame.

The Seaboard's Back Step.

When an individual is criticised for the manner in which he conducts his business he usually retorts that it is his business. It is very natural for him to do that, and he is right in so far as he is concerned. He knows that, regardless of the wishes of the persons concerned, if an officer who has been ordered to fight does refuse to accept, or to resign within two weeks of the court's decision he is dismissed from the service. An agitation is now going on to put an end to this practice and make the law the same for military men and civilians.

Says The New York Sun, in its sub-editorial columns: "One of the greatest art developments in the world is the young up-and-coming Ives, the brilliant expert engaged in the tourney now playing in this city. As a matter of fact, no stinger instrument player, actor or painter has ever attained such unparalleled pre-eminence as this young man. He is a kind of a prodigy, and when we consider the extreme niceness of the billiard art, Ives must have a high seat among professionals in general. He is a combination of powers such as ordinarily requires several players to furnish. He has the delicacy of touch, the brilliancy of execution, and the solidity of style of a champion. He has been expected to be the best, rolled into one, a phenomenal conglomeration of talents. Most beautiful is the game of billiards and Ives is its nonpareil."

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age of silver dollars of 412½ grains standard, was passed by the house, Mr. McKinley, then a member from Ohio, voting for it. It was announced in the senate so as to make what is known in our financial history as the Bland-Allison act, providing for the purchase of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 of silver bullion per month. The house agreed to the senate proposition and in that shape the measure went to President Hayes, who vetoed it. Both houses passed the bill over the veto, McKinley voting with the silver men to override the president.

The object of the eastern republican leaders to the Ohio platform of this year, which leaves the party position on silver an open one, did not drive Mr. McKinley from the straddle. He is looking for votes in the central and western states, as well as in the east. Anything going to show that he has at any time in his public career been practically friendly to silver is a help to him in the aggregate.

The New York and Massachusetts resolutions give notice that free silver men can have no hope in Morton and Reed. McKinley leaves an almost to man these are warmly supporting him in the present race for the presidency.

As is also generally admitted, Mr. McKinley is an able parliamentarian and a graceful and courteous presiding officer, a fact repeatedly demonstrated on the numerous occasions when he served in that capacity. As speaker pro tem, he was called upon, on account of the illness of Speaker Atkinson, to convene the legislature of 1883, occupying the chair for more than a week prior to Mr. Atkinson's restoration to health. Afterwards he was called upon to fill the chair for days at a time when the legislature was in session. He demonstrated his signal fitness for the position. As further evidence of the confidence reposed in him, the gentleman from Bibb, during his several terms as a member of the house, was several times selected as chairman of the committee of the whole on the consideration of the general appropriation bill, at which time the presiding officer is always chosen from the ablest parliamentarians of the house.

So that Mr. McKinley has already had considerable experience as a presiding officer and has had ample opportunity to demonstrate his ability and peculiar fitness. His claim on the position seems to be generally recognized, not only by the prospective members of the next house, but he has the hearty indorsement of an overwhelming majority of the press of the state.

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From The Danville Monitor. The Georgia weeklies are speaking out for Judge Crisp for the United States senate. We are glad to see them doing this as we think his election will do more toward harmonizing the democracy of Georgia than anything else that could happen just now.

May Enter a Man.

From The Kansas City Journal. It is not impossible for Schley to bring out her own candidate to compete with the other distinguished gentlemen who are already in the race for congress in the third district. Dr. John N. Cheney's name has been mentioned in this connection, and if his friends can induce him to enter the race just look out for lively times. This county started Crisp and Phil Cook and many others on the road to fame, and we still have plenty of material to draw on to supply these places of honor.

BEN HILL ON BOND PAYMENTS.

Said They Were Clearly Payable in the Terms of the Contract. Secretary Smith quotes from a speech of the late Senator Benjamin H. Hill to justify the former's sudden conversion against free coinage. In the same address from which Senator Smith quotes, Mr. Hill spoke as follows:

There is another style of argument to which I wish to express my utter dissent. There are some who claim that under these laws as they exist, the bonds are now payable in gold alone. In my judgment that is a totally untenable position. It is true, I admit, that you cannot pay the bonds in what was not coin; but if silver is restored to the status of coin, as well as gold, because the pledge in the act of 1869 is not to pay in gold, is not to pay in silver, but to pay in coin; and both silver and gold are coin. So the act of 1869 says that this bond is redeemable in coin, silver at that time was of as much value as gold, and the best way for everybody to meet this question is to meet it according to the facts. There is not a judge on earth who would hold that the act of 1869 meant gold and silver. You may, by virtue of your sovereign power, have a right to strike either from the coinage; but if both are coined, then the bond is payable in either, and that position is the true one—the correct one. Gentlemen who are anxious for the credit of the nation do an injustice when they charge bad faith upon the government simply because it stands to its contract. There is no bad faith in executing the contract.

There is another thing I wish to say which has not been said. It is said, increase the weight of the dollar before you pay it to the bond holders. "Under the act of 1869 all bonds issued before that day, or which have not been refunded under the act of 1869, are payable in gold or silver at whatever is the standard value of silver and gold when the bond is paid. But that rule does not apply to bonds that were issued under the act of 1870, because that act expressly says they shall be redeemable in coin at the standard value of that day; that is, in silver or gold. The gold was 20½ grains. You cannot change that act by changing your coinage law. That is fixed, but to make a silver dollar of 40 grains; but the bond holder is not entitled to 40 grains. He is only entitled to 412½, because that was the standard value of 1869.

"Though silver may fall in commercial value to 50 per cent on the dollar, still if the United States government chooses to pay in coin she has the legal right to pay in silver worth 50 per cent, so it contains 412½ grains. That is the true construction of the contract. If silver decreases in value the bondholders can only get 412½ grains to the dollar. If silver increases in value the bondholder can still get his 412½ grains, because that was the standard value of the silver dollar in 1870. That any lawyer or any judge on earth, I believe, would be compelled to agree to."—From address of Senator Hill, delivered in senate February 8, 1878.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A Cuban sympathizer residing in Paris, France, has been sending a monthly contribution to the cause of \$1,000, and through the efforts of a Frenchman, a check for \$1,000 has just been received from the gentleman, who simply signs himself "Un Amigo" (a friend). The money is turned over to the committee of the Cuban revolution in Philadelphia, who has been selected by the sympathizer's friend in Philadelphia to act as intermediary. Accompanying the installment was a check for \$1,000, which the sympathizer asks to be given to the widow of Manuel de la Cruz. Manuel de la Cruz was a Cuban patriot and a secretary of Senator Palma, and he died in New York last February, leaving in poverty his widow and three children.

Thirty years ago the late Major Thomas J. Barry, of Detroit, in paying a bill gave out \$20 too much, the bill of that denomination having passed out of his mind. A few days ago, in running through a desk, he found it. He lost no time in seeking out the widow of Major Barry and, explaining the incident, induced her to accept, not the \$20, but the accrued interest, compounded at 7 per cent, making the total \$132.24. With all this he begged the man to be modest to allow his name to be made public in 1879.

Russia has two bodies for duelling. By the civil law it is strictly forbidden, but since 1874 it is compulsory in the army. Whenever an officer has been insulted the law is submitted to a regimental court of honor, which decides what shall be done, regardless of the wishes of the persons concerned. If an officer who has been ordered to fight does refuse to accept, or to resign within two weeks of the court's decision he is dismissed from the service. An agitation is now going on to put an end to this practice and make the law the same for military men and civilians.

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Major Fouche a Candidate.

From The Rome Tribune. Major R. T. Fouche, one of Rome's prominent citizens, who has many friends over the county, announces in The Tribune as a candidate for the legislature.

An Overwhelming Sentiment.

From The Rome Argus. There is an overwhelming sentiment in Floyd county in favor of sending Judge Crisp to the senate, and the three votes from this county may be counted in the Crisp column.

WHY WE LAUGH.

"Why does Major Pepper make such a noise when he puts his contribution in the plate?" "Oh, because he does. Every time he does not do exactly as he wishes he makes it not for him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Cannot, then, my tears reach your heart, O Christian prince?" "Certainly not," answered the India rubber man, with visible asperity. "Do you take me for an imposter?"—Detroit Tribune.

Deacon Jones—So John Corvel is among the converted. Deacon Brown—Yes, but Calver is without a past; he won't out any figure at praise meetings—Boston Transcript.

Murderer—Yer honor, if yes don't mind, wud yez place change the day for me execution? Sure it gets agin' me conscience to be hung on Friday—a fast day. Accommodating Judge—With pleasure, I will appoint the Monday before—New York Weekly.

A Chip of the Old Block: Head Master addressing the class—How simple and sublime is the beauty of the English language! description which Pliny, the younger, gives us of the house in which he lived! Solomon ascribes to his neighbor—Most likely he wanted to sell it.—Weir's Law.

"Your verses are very good, miss," said the editor in his kindest manner, "but we cannot possibly use them. Our columns are too crowded. 'Can't you leave out some of that stuff you publish under the head of 'Wanted'?" suggested the poetess. "It is very uninteresting."—Chicago Tribune.

A Pertinent Inquiry—I do not see, she said, how it would be possible to add to the unlightness of bloomers." And the little wheel woman contented herself with innocently remarking: "Perhaps you are prejudiced. Did you ever try them on?"—Washington Star.

Tom Reed's Last Chance.

From The New York Times. Journal. If Thomas B. Reed wants to be vice president of the United States all he has to do is to give the republican party a straight up and climb into the McKinley band wagon.

A Rumor.

From Luck. "I wonder if that report is true about the vice president?" "What is it?" "They say that at the end of his term he will re-enter public life."

A Reviving Industry.

CRAVEN IS CAUGHT

Savannah Policemen Pick Up the Young Atlanta.

WILL BE BROUGHT HERE TODAY

Good Detective Work on the Part of Savannah Officers.

WATCHED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S HOME

Craven Will Be Brought Here To Answer the Charge of Forgery. Details of the Case.

Alfred L. Craven, the alleged forger who escaped from Officer Kilpatrick while in his custody a few weeks ago, has been apprehended at Savannah and will be brought to this city tomorrow.

A telegram was received by Chief Connolly last evening by Chief McDermott, of Savannah, saying that Craven had been arrested yesterday and that he would be held for the police of Atlanta.

Chief Connolly will send a man to Savannah today for Craven and he will be brought back to this city to stand trial for forgery.

Craven, it will be remembered, waited into the office of the Lowry Building, many several weeks ago and presented a check drawn in his favor and signed by his employer, Mr. L. H. Hall, of the firm of L. H. Hall & Co., for whom he worked as bookkeeper.

The money was paid on the check and Craven left the bank. A few moments after Mr. Hall happened to enter the bank and the check was mentioned to that gentleman. He immediately pronounced it a forgery and young Craven was sent for.

He offered to make good the \$100, which was the amount of the check, and was permitted by the bank people to leave the bank in order that he could raise the money.

Officer Kilpatrick in the meantime had been sent from police headquarters and with him Craven went to get the money. He was not under arrest, but simply accompanied by the officer in case he made an effort to escape.

Among the places that the pair visited was the yard of the Cumberland Coal Company, on Forsyth street, and it was there while waiting for his officer that Craven escaped from his man over a rear fence of the coal yard.

Kilpatrick was brought before the board of police commissioners and suspended for thirty days for neglect of duty.

The arrest of Craven yesterday in Savannah is particularly gratifying to Chief Connolly, for the reason that the prisoner escaped while he was in charge of one of the Atlanta police.

The particulars leading up to the arrest of Craven by the authorities of Savannah show a good piece of work upon the part of the police of Atlanta. A couple of weeks ago a trunk of Craven's was shipped to Savannah in another name, the name it has since been learned, of his brother-in-law.

The Savannah police were notified of the fact and upon the supposition the head of the brother-in-law was watched and resulted in the capture of Craven, who was caught as he entered the house.

Officer Taylor was on duty at 7:30 o'clock on the morning for Savannah, where he was to bring back Craven.

TO HONOR THE DEAD.

Ladies Will Pay Tribute to the Old Soldiers This Year.

The Ladies' Memorial Day Association decided at a meeting yesterday to hold the memorial exercises this year as usual at Oakland.

The question of holding the exercises in the city and not visiting the cemetery at all has been discussed for some time, but was decided in favor of the latter.

So many persons owning lots in the cemetery objected to the crowds gathering at the cemetery, that the ladies thought it best to retain the old custom and the flowers will be placed on the graves as usual this year.

The full arrangements for the music and parade have not been made, as the ladies were not as yet called upon by the veterans' association, but this will be done in due time and all the particulars announced.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Cheney Estate Sold at Public Outcry Yesterday.

Quite an important sale in real estate circles took place yesterday morning when J. C. Hendrix & Co. sold the Cheney estate at public outcry on the steps of the courthouse.

The Messrs. E. W. Martin and I. C. Thompson were the executors and the property consisted of some land in Inman Park and near College park. The estate brought about \$20,000, which is considered a good price.

Mr. George Howard bought a half interest in twenty-six acres on the new electric circle opposite the property of Mr. Green B. Adair for \$2,000. A lot in Inman Park, close to the school and near the college, was sold for \$1,000.

Mr. S. N. Connolly for \$2,250. There were also nineteen pieces of property in Inman Park and some land near College park, which brought good prices.

Buried at Westview.

The funeral of Miss Stanton, the young lady whose sad death occurred Tuesday, took place yesterday from the family residence. The interment was at Westview cemetery.

Every Room

in your house spick and span, and you hardly feel that you've cleaned them. To master your housework, and not let it master you—use

GOLD DUST

WASHING POWDER

Does two hours' work in one. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Kansas, Philadelphia.

WHERE IS THE BELL?

THE NEW LIBERTY BELL CANNOT BE LOCATED BY ITS MANAGER.

Telegrams Have Been Received in Atlanta Asking That a Search Be Made for the Missing Emblem.

The new liberty bell is lost.

Telegrams received in the city this week announce that the emblem of the new era of prosperity and peace has been lost and cannot be found. The message was sent from Manager Knapp, who was appointed the custodian of the bell by the Chicago board of directors.

The new bell left Atlanta and the exposition several weeks ago and was started on its long journey to the west and then around the world, but all trace has now been lost of its whereabouts and nothing definite has been ascertained. Manager Knapp is anxious and has telegraphed and written about the loss to Mrs. Louella M. Goodson, who is a member of the board of directors and who was instrumental in getting together the sacred relics which were cast into the sweet sounding emblem of peace and a new era.

The search for the bell has been made in a careful and painstaking way, but nothing can be learned as to its whereabouts. After leaving the exposition it disappeared and its trucks have been so completely covered as to make it now a matter of serious doubt as to whether it will ever be found.

From this end of the road the bell will be traced; cars on sidetracks will be opened and the station houses will be searched for it. When the train bearing the bell left Atlanta the bell was laden with its new friends and a message was sent to Chicago informing the board of directors that the bell was en route.

No tidings have been received and the manager is anxious to learn where the triumphant bell can be found as he wishes to resume his journey around the world.

THE PASSING THROUG.

The Aragon had a long list of railroad men yesterday. Presidents and vice presidents, freight agents and passenger traffic officers were numerous. Among them were President Harry Walters, of the Atlantic Coast Line; President Walters lives in Baltimore now on Mr. Vernon square.

He owns the finest private collection of paintings in the country and has a steam yacht as big as an ocean liner. This is the yacht which M. M. Lebaudy had built for his son, Max, to make a tour of the world in.

Among the places that the pair visited was the yard of the Cumberland Coal Company, on Forsyth street, and it was there while waiting for his officer that Craven escaped from his man over a rear fence of the coal yard.

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MANY WILL MEET

IN ATLANTA

Convention to Meet Here Tomorrow at the Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGIA'S DISPLAY AT CHICAGO

The South To Be Well Represented at the Exposition.

A GREAT HOST OF MAYORS WILL COME

Many Well Known Men Will Meet Here To Talk Over the Display of the State.

The Georgia convention held for the purpose of getting ready the state display which will be made at the Cotton exposition in Chicago this fall, will assemble at the chamber of commerce tomorrow at noon in pursuance of the call recently issued by the governor.

This convention promises to be of the most representative men gathered together since the close of the Cotton States and International exposition. The mayors of all the cities in the state, the chief officers in all the large organizations, commercial and otherwise, will assemble. In addition to this from all of the towns in the state delegates have been elected to represent the county and these will congregate in the enthusiastic effort to have the state well represented at Chicago.

Several states have already acted in the matter. Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana all have held state meetings and have arranged to collect splendid displays. It is the desire of Governor Atkinson, as well as all other officials of the state, to have Georgia, which is now considered the Exposition State, send on a display which will excel in variety and in every other way anything exhibited at the proposed exposition.

The movement to hold this exposition in Chicago originated in this state. The idea came to Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, to establish a commercial relations with the west and to develop the resources of the south in that country. The idea was presented to some of the best known men in the city and it met with prompt encouragement.

At a meeting of the city called a special meeting and delegates from all the southern states went on. The convention there for the purpose of perfecting preliminary arrangements of the company were chosen. Delegates were elected to represent the south. In addition to this the city of Atlanta was selected as the site of the exposition. The building containing at least 1,000,000 square feet of space, this space will be offered free to exhibitors and the cost of practically no cost, save that of transportation. The inducement made to that effect is that the exposition will be held on August 1st, and will continue for three months. The exposition will be held in Chicago and have agreed to give the most liberal rates and from all cities of the south thousands will come to look upon the displays from the southern states. Work has already been begun at the Chicago end, and the men who have the charge there are losing no time in preparing for the great occasion.

Georgia has been rather slow to act. It was a question as to how the exhibit should be collected. The matter was placed in the hands of the governor, who, after due consideration, decided to issue the call. This was done several days ago. In this call Governor Atkinson said:

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BLUE AND ORANGE.

ENJOYABLE BANQUET AT THE Y. M. C. A. LAST NIGHT.

The Contest Will Be Continued—A Bicycle Will Be the Prize—Will Be an Individual Contest.

The Young Men's Christian Association tendered the victorious and defeated teams in the membership contest an enjoyable banquet last night in the private dining room of the building. Quite an extensive menu was served and the affair was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the association.

It will be remembered how two teams were appointed several weeks ago for the purpose of securing new members and how these teams picked almost every business house in the city, extolling the many advantages of the institution, and trying to secure the membership. An elaborate banquet was offered as a prize to the team securing the greatest number of new members and the literary club side won by a score of 63 to 29, after a hard fight.

The banquet last night was a fitting denouement to the unique and successful scheme in Chicago this fall, will assemble at the chamber of commerce tomorrow at noon in pursuance of the call recently issued by the governor.

This convention promises to be of the most representative men gathered together since the close of the Cotton States and International exposition. The mayors of all the cities in the state, the chief officers in all the large organizations, commercial and otherwise, will assemble. In addition to this from all of the towns in the state delegates have been elected to represent the county and these will congregate in the enthusiastic effort to have the state well represented at Chicago.

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Mrs. Long Gets \$100 for a \$2,000 Life Insurance Policy.

